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cont

electrode, thereby performing display. In this case, an area for one pixel is divided into a plurality of divided areas, and the directions in which the liquid crystal molecules are laid are varied among the divided areas to average the ways the display is viewed on the whole, which results in a wide viewing angle and favorable viewing angle characteristics. The divided area is also referred to as an alignment area. Such a liquid crystal display is referred to as a VA type multi-domain liquid crystal display.--

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12, beginning at page 11, line 10 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--TFT substrate 1 comprises: support member 11 formed of a transparent member such as a glass substrate; TFT 12 provided for each pixel on support member 11; passivation layer 13 formed of a silicon nitride for covering and protecting TFTs 12; overcoat layer 14 provided on passivation layer 13 and formed of an acrylic resin, for example; and pixel electrode 15 provided for each pixel on overcoat layer 14 and comprising a conductive layer such as an ITO (indium oxide plus tin oxide) film. TFT 12 is used as a driving element for driving the corresponding pixel. Passivation layer 13 is formed directly on support member 11 in the region other than the area in which TFT 12 is formed. In this configuration, a groove formed in overcoat layer 14 provides recess 16 in groove shape in each pixel electrode 15. Each pixel electrode 15 is deposited directly on passivation layer 13 at the bottom of recess 16, and formed continuously over the side surfaces of recess 16. Thus, the depth of recess 16 is approximately equal to the thickness of overcoat layer 14. In the example here, the cross section of recess 16 is generally rectangular.--

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IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claim 1 to read as follows: